

Snowe  
Specter  
Stevens

Thomas  
Thompson  
Torrice

Warner  
Wellstone  
Wyden

## NOT VOTING—2

Murray

Thurmond

The resolution (S. Res. 47) was agreed to.

The preamble was agreed to.

The resolution, with its preamble, read as follows:

## S. RES. 47

Whereas the National Cancer Institute is the lead Federal agency for research on the causes, prevention, diagnosis, and treatment of cancer;

Whereas health professionals and consumers throughout the United States regard the guidelines of the National Cancer Institute as reliable scientific and medical advice;

Whereas it has been proven that intervention through routine screening for breast cancer through mammography can save the lives of women at a time when medical science is unable to prevent this disease;

Whereas the National Cancer Institute issued a guideline in 1989 recommending that women in their forties seek mammograms, but rescinded this guideline in 1993;

Whereas in 1993, it was difficult to have the same degree of scientific confidence about the benefit of mammography for women between the ages of 40 and 49 as existed for women between the ages of 50 and 69 due to inherent limitations in the studies that were conducted as of that date;

Whereas at that time, the American Cancer Society and 21 other national medical organizations and health and consumer groups were at variance with the decision of the National Cancer Institute to rescind the guidelines of the Institute for mammography for women between the ages of 40 and 49;

Whereas the statement of scientific fact on breast cancer screening issued by the National Cancer Institute on December 3, 1993, caused widespread confusion and concern among women and physicians, eroded confidence in mammography, and reinforced barriers and negative attitudes that keep women of all ages from being screened;

Whereas in 1995, investigators found a 24 percent lower death rate among women who received mammograms in their forties when the world's population-based trials were combined;

Whereas in 1996, Swedish researchers in 2 studies found a 44 and 36 percent lower death rate among women who received mammograms in their forties;

Whereas a number of studies have shown that breast tumors in women under the age of 50 may grow far more rapidly than in older women, suggesting, that annual mammograms are of value to women in this age group;

Whereas on January 23, 1997, a panel convened by the National Institutes of Health reviewed these and other compelling studies but decided not to recommend that the National Cancer Institute reissue its earlier guidelines;

Whereas the Director of the National Cancer Institute and other major national organizations, including the American Cancer Society, expressed surprise and disappointment with this decision;

Whereas the majority (approximately 80 percent) of women who are diagnosed with breast cancer have no identifiable risk for this disease;

Whereas breast cancer is the single leading cause of death for women in their forties and fifties, and a leading cause of death for women between the ages of 30 and 60; and

Whereas more women will be diagnosed with breast cancer this year in their forties

(over 33,000 women) than in their fifties: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) adequately designed and conducted studies are needed to further determine the benefits of screening women between the ages of 40 and 49 through mammography and other emerging technologies; and

(2)(A) the Senate strongly urges the Advisory Panel for the National Cancer Institute to consider reissuing the guideline rescinded in 1993 for mammography for women between the ages of 40 and 49 when it convenes in February; or

(B) until there is more definitive data, direct the public to consider guidelines issued by the other organizations.

Mr. NICKLES. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote.

Mr. LOTT. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

Mr. NICKLES. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### MIKE DOMBECK, CHIEF OF THE U.S. FOREST SERVICE

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, I rise today to echo the words of Senator BUMPERS regarding national forest policy and to welcome Mike Dombeck as Chief of the U.S. Forest Service. The Forest Service is one of the oldest and one of the largest stewards of our public lands. This year marks the 100th anniversary of the Organic Act in which Congress laid out the purposes for our national forests. Since the Forest Service was created in 1905, it has grown to manage over 190 million acres of forest lands. These lands span the entire United States, ranging from the small national forests of the East to the multimillion-acre forests of the West. The mission of the Forest Service is to manage all of these forests under the principles of multiple use and sustained yield. As Gifford Pinchot, the first Forest Service Chief, declared in 1905, the role of the Forest Service was to achieve "the greatest good for the greatest number in the long run." This mandate still stands today and should guide us into the next century of national forest management.

As the Green Mountain National Forest in my State begins review of its forest plan, the Pinchot vision is what I would like to see the Forest Service follow. The challenges facing the Green Mountain in many ways reflect the challenges facing the Forest Service as we move into the next century—increased recreational use, pressure to increase timber production, and protection of the forest's wildlife habitat, streams, and wilderness areas. Over the last decade we have witnessed a boom

in recreational use of the Green Mountain, with more than 1.5 million visitors using the forest for skiing, hiking, hunting, snowmobiling, and fishing. All of our national forests together host over 820 million visits a year.

Although visitor use is a valuable indication of the importance of these national forests, we must not forget the equally compelling reason to protect these national treasures. They represent some of our Nation's most unique ecosystems, from the tropical rainforests in the South, the alpine meadows of the Rocky Mountains, the coastal redwoods of the Pacific coast, and the hardwood forests in the East. This network of forests preserves natural resources for scientific, educational, and historical values. New scientific information and advances in technology have allowed us to improve the management of our forests to protect these values. I applaud Chief Dombeck's call for increased use of available technology, enhanced conservation education, and insistence on personal accountability to protect these natural resources.

At the same time, the resources available to the Forest Service to move our national forests into the next century must keep pace with the demands. The Forest Service is developing joint business ventures and cooperative agreements with both public and private partners to address this situation. It has looked to its neighbors to share in the responsibility and caretaking of the forests. It has reached out to private enterprises to operate facilities and develop viable business ventures to provide quality recreational opportunities while ensuring ecosystem protection.

In Vermont, the Green Mountain National Forest has worked with numerous volunteer organizations to maintain and develop campgrounds and trails in the forest. The Green Mountain also has been participating in a cooperative effort with the University of Vermont to develop a database of resource information to analyze different management scenarios in the forest. I appreciate Chief Dombeck's recognition of the value of these multipartner projects in reaching out to the communities who live near our national forests.

Although some people feel that these increasing pressures and sometimes conflicting demands on our national forests is reason to completely overhaul the laws that govern our forests, I believe that these laws are sound. When the National Forest Management Act [NFMA] was drafted in the mid-1970's there was a crisis facing the management of our forest, the competing interests of timber production and forest conservation were colliding. That environment created what I believe is a law that offers the flexibility, public participation, and accountability necessary to guide our national forests into the next century.

The responsibility of guiding our national forests into the next century lays on the shoulders of both the Chief and the many employees who serve him. The relationship between the Chief, Forest Service employees, and the public will become increasingly important as the demands on the National Forest System continue to grow and diversify. I have great admiration for the traditions and mission of the Forest Service; I have confidence that it has the statutory and administrative ability to maintain the balance between multiple-use and sustained yield management of our forests; I have respect for the knowledge and skills of the people that work for the Forest Service; but, I also have concerns that as the Agency faces the pressure to maintain timber production and expand recreational opportunities we could compromise the debt we owe to our children—conserving these forests for their use and enjoyment.

As the 14th Chief of the Forest Service, Chief Dombeck will have to lead the Agency through the swirling debate on how to manage our forests for multiple-use while protecting them for future generations. I believe Chief Dombeck has the vision and leadership ability to achieve this goal. I welcome the opportunity to work with him to implement his philosophy of collaborative stewardship and accountability to the public as a whole and to the direct neighbors of the national forests. Chief Dombeck has already laid out some changes to move in this direction. I urge my colleagues in Congress to work with Chief Dombeck to pursue changes that will enable the Forest Service to address the growing demands on our forests.

I do not see anybody seeking recognition, Mr. President, so I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### IMPLEMENTATION OF MANAGEMENT REFORMS AT THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Mr. THOMPSON. Mr. President, I want to take this opportunity to address some vital management issues at the Department of Commerce and urge Secretary-designate Daley to make use of the management tools Congress has provided to obtain better results for the taxpayers' investment. The Department of Commerce must tackle some endemic management problems before it can successfully carry out its mission of promoting the Nation's international trade, economic growth, and technological advancement.

The main problem with the Department of Commerce may be in the

breadth of its mission. Commerce's writ runs from promoting American competitiveness in the global marketplace to providing the weather data we see on the news each night. The Department, which employs 35,000 people and spends \$3.5 billion of taxpayer dollars is, in reality, a loose collection of more than 100 programs. In the last Congress, many questioned the value added of this departmental bureaucracy. This culminated in action by the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee to report out a bill that would have abolished the Department, as such, and reassigned many of its functions.

Clearly, the Department's new leadership will have a task ahead of it to ensure that its many bureaus and offices are efficiently run and are effectively serving the taxpayers' interest. For example, the General Accounting Office [GAO] has identified the National Weather Service's modernization efforts as being a high risk area which is especially vulnerable to the problems of waste, fraud, abuse, and mismanagement. This year, planning for the decennial census is expected to be added to that list. In addition, auditors have found significant accounting problems at the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

I hope that the Department of Commerce will be able to improve its operations through effective implementation of recently enacted legislation. Congress has given the agencies like the Department of Commerce the tools to improve their management operations, most notably by passing the Chief Financial Officers Act of 1990, the Government Performance and Results Act [GPRA] of 1993, and the information management and procurement reforms of the 104th Congress. These laws are designed to get the Federal Government to operate in a sound, business-like manner and implementing these management reforms is a major responsibility for each department head.

The Government Performance and Results Act, for example, can be an effective tool to make Government work better by measuring the success or failure of Government programs and using this information to support budget decisions. For example, GAO found that the Commerce Department shares its mission with at least 71 Federal departments, agencies, and offices. With this type of overlap and duplication, the Department needs to have a clear idea of its primary missions, otherwise it risks doing a lot of things poorly and nothing well at all. GPRA, by focusing on agency missions and results, will give Commerce, the Office of Management and Budget, and Congress the information necessary to consolidate and eliminate wasteful and redundant programs at the Department.

I submitted to Secretary-designate Daley several questions regarding his views on implementing GPRA and improving Commerce's financial accountability and information resources management as part of his confirmation

process. I look forward to receiving from him a firm commitment to use GPRA's strategic planning process, performance goals, and performance measures to radically transform his agency to better serve the taxpayers.

There are many challenges ahead for Congress and Secretary-designate Daley as we address the problems at the Department of Commerce identified by GAO, the Department's inspector general and others. Certainly, the bipartisan management reforms we have enacted should be implemented to assist in that process. I am sure that together we can work to effectively implement sound management policies and practices and I look forward to achieving those objectives in the coming Congress.

#### MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages from the President of the United States were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Williams, one of his secretaries.

##### EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session the Presiding Officer laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting one nomination which was referred to the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs.

(The nomination received today is printed at the end of the Senate proceedings.)

#### REPORT ON AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND LITHUANIA—MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—PM 7

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, together with an accompanying report; referred jointly, pursuant to Public Law 94-265, 16 U.S.C. 1823(b), to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation and to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

*To the Congress of the United States:*

In accordance with the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976 (16 U.S.C. 1801 *et seq.*), I transmit herewith an Agreement between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of Lithuania Extending the Agreement of November 12, 1992, Concerning Fisheries Off the Coasts of the United States, with annex, as extended ("the 1992 Agreement"). The Agreement, which was effected by an exchange of notes at Vilnius on June 5 and October 15, 1996, extends the 1992 Agreement to December 31, 1998.

In light of the importance of our fisheries relationship with the Republic of Lithuania, I urge that the Congress give favorable consideration to this Agreement at an early date.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, February 4, 1997.